#### M. E. INGALLS SPEAKS

The Big Four President's Views on Various Live Topics.

He Says Business Will Revive When "These Foolish Democrats" Throw Away the Tariff Bill.

BAD YEAR FOR TINKERING

Industries Should Be Given a Chance to Resume Work.

The Erie Rate War-C. & E. I. Deal Not Yet Completed-Proposed Railroad Shops at Indianapolis.

M. E. Ingalis, president of the Big Four, arrived in the city, last evening, expecting to remain here to-day, and attend a meeting of the Union Railway Company, but a telegram from James McCrea, first vice president of the Pennsylvania Company, stated that he would be unable to be here, having been called to New York to consider the rate situation. Mr. Ingalls expresses confidence in the restoration of east-bound rates, Jan. 1, and he says Vice President Murray is of the same belief, which he considers a good basis for his faith in the matter. He says the Erie cannot be blamed for taking the steps it did; the Pennsylvania, a strong line, was paying rebates, and the Erie, being in the hands of a court, could not do so, and the management made an open rate to correspond with the rebate other roads were paying. He thought there had never been a time in the history of the Erie in which it had been managed as hon-

In answer to the question, "When will business revive?" he said, "when these foolish Democrats throw the tariff bills under the table, or modify it to such an extent that our industries can safely resume operations. This is no season of the year to meddle with tariffs."

Regarding the Chicago & Eastern Illinois deal he said the press was too anxious to complete the transaction. In such times as these, buying or leasing railroads was risky business. When asked how soon something definite in the matter would be done, he answered probably not before April or May next. The price had not yet been agreed on. Without question Mr. Porter was anxious to be relieved of the burden as its chief financial man. The road was a good piece of property, but a \$30,000,000 bonded debt was a pretty heavy load for a road of its mileage to carry; yet it had a good track, was finely equipped and had an excellent entrance into Chicago, but not as good as that of the Illinois Central. Regarding the affairs of the Big Four, he said they were doing business enough to show good earnings were rates what they should be. So far as the official roster of the road it was such that he did not know where it could be improved; every official was on the alert, and in all departments business was moving along as smoothly as he could

As to central shops at Indianapolis he said they would come in time; the company had, in the last two years, expended a large sum of money at this point in new freight depots, asphalt pavements, double tracks and additional sidetracks, and was now expending \$150,000 in a round house and light repair shops at Dillon street. He said he had an excellent opinion of Indianapolis and would guarantee that the Big Four would do its part toward making it a prosperous city.

There being no meeting of the Union Railway Company to-day, President Ingalls, accompanied by General Utility Man Schaff and General Superintendent Van Winkle, will go over the St. Louis division.

A Good Lift for the Monon.

It is stated that the Louisville, New Al bany & Chicago is about to close arrangements with the Illinois, Indiana & Iowa which will be of decided benefit to the Monon. The three "I" road is practically the outer belt road around Chicago, with its eastern terminus at Wheatfield, Ind. It handles immense quantities of the through business from the west to the east, which in the past it has been turning over to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at Wheatfield, which is on the Chicago & Indiana Coal road, leased by the C. & E. Illinois; it is then turned over to the Chicago West Michigan, which hauls it from LaCrosse and turns it over to the Lake Shore at LaPorte, or the Michigan Central at New Buffalo. The present contracts expire in about thirty days and it is understood that on the expiration of the present contracts the three "I's" will operate in connection with the Monon. The three "I's" road crosses the Monon at Francisville, and the Monon would haul the business thirty-five miles to Michigan City. It is stated the usiness which would be turned over to the Monon will average 150 loaded cars a day.

Great Northern Rates.

In accordance with the agreement to restore rates reached at St. Paul, some days ago, by the Northern transcontinental lines, the Great Northern has authorized the following rates, which go into effect Jan. 1: Between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, West Superior and Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and North Pacific coast points, firstclass, thirty-day limit, in both directions, \$70; tickets, continuous passage, \$60; second-class, continuous passage, \$35 westbound, \$40 east-bound; round trip, nine months' limit, \$80 west-bound, \$90 eastbound; via Spokane, first-class, thirty-day Hmit, \$56.50, in both directions; round trip, ninety-day limit tickets, \$70 west-bound, 80 east-bound. To Montana common points the rates are: First-class, unlimited, \$46; cond-class, continuous passage, \$25; round trip, sixty days, \$60. The rates to Montana common points are good in both directions. These rates were agreed upon some time ago. They were officially announced to other

Personal, Local and General Notes. Oscar Murray, vice president and freight traffic manager of the Big Four, has gone H. W. Hibbard, general freight agent of the Vandalia, was in the city yesterday en

## DR. SCHENCK'S

Mandrake Pills have a value as a household remedy far beyond the power of language to de scribe. The family can hardly be true to itself hat does not keep them on hand for use in emer

#### **★**MANDRAKE**★**

Is the only vegetable substitute for that danger ous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a

In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bow els without disposing them to subsequent Cos-

No remedy acts so directly on the liver, nothing so speedily cures Sick Headache, Sour

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 3 boxes for 65 ets; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK | constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsa-

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route East to spend Christmas with his aged mother, who resides near Rutland,

Rates on the Union Pacific railway to points in the Northwest will be restored to the old tariff Jan. 1. George Saul, president of the Ohio South-ern, was in the city last evening and left at midnight for Chicago.

The Wagner Palace Car Company is equipping all its sleeping and parlor cars with the vestibule arrangement. John G. Williams, vice president and gen-eral manager of the Vandalia lines, was in the city last evening en route East. Expert master mechanics state that the motive power of the Wabash road is kept in better condition than the locomotives of

any road in the West. It is said that the Erie reorganization committee has adopted a plan providing for a blanket mortgage at 5 per cent., the amount of which is to be \$70,000,000. Jack Campbell, who has been traveling passenger agent first of the Bee-line, later

with the Pennsylvania Company for thirty-eight years, is quite ill with pneumonia. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton yes terday took sixty-eight people out of here for Greensboro, N. C., turning them over to the Chesapeake & Ohio at Cincinnati. The latest report is that Harry Crawford, sr., will unload his Chicago & Southeastern on the Lake Erie & Western people, Cal-vin S. Brice, president of that company, having made a proposition which is acceptable to Mr. Crawford.

General Superintendent Randolph, of the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern system, has been granted a leave of absence for some weeks and gives notice that his duties will be looked after by Gen. John Echols, vice president of the company.

F. G. Darlington, superintendent of the Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvania lines, says the Pennsylvania Company has no room for complaint of the tonnage it is hauling. It is the low rate at which it is moved which cuts so deep into the gross

John R. Lowry, the oldest switchman i the employ of the Panhandle in point of service, while coupling cars in the company's yards at Logansport, on Monday, had his left hand so crushed that it was necessary for the surgeon of the company to amputate it.

As evidence that freight traffic is in proving it is mentioned by one of the Big Four officials that in the first seven days of December 23,554 loaded cars were handled on the system, and in the seven days of the second week 29,938 loaded cars. On the Peoria & Eastern the first week 2,938 loaded cars were handled, the second week 2,686 loaded cars. J. A. Chubb, superintendent of air brakes

on the Michigan Central, has invented a new snow plow, which he will test on the west end as soon as there is a heavy snow. estly and with as much ability as at pres- It is operated by compressed air, and good results are looked for through the inven tion. It is so constructed that the snow is cleared from the inside of the rail, so that there will be no obstruction to the flanges of the driving wheels. The first-mortgage bondholders of the adianapolis, Decatur & Western are keeping close watch of the manner the road is andled and the physical condition it naintained in. For two days past they ave had William Bradley Parsons, an expert civil engineer, from New York, going ver the road, he returning East last night

> The same expert was out here a fer months ago inspecting the property. The Lord type of engine, built last ye for the Big Four, have been improved, th present superintendent of motive power of the Big Four thinks, by the addition of trail truck. The weight on the drivers orig inally was 50,000 pounds; the trail truck takes off 16,000 pounds. When these engines were received expert master mechanics who examined them pronounced them superior in their build, and they still cling to that opinion.

Business is improving with the car works. Haskell & Barker, at Michigan City, have lust put one-half their usual force at work. The Peninsular car works will start up after the holidays with five hundred men They have a contract to bulid six hundred ears for the Chicago & Northwestern. A the Wagner car works one thousand me are at work. The Indiana car works have two good contracts and more in prospect and will soon be giving employment to two

hundred men. Thomas Noonan, general manager of th Central States Dispatch, left for New York last night, where he will meet Gen eral Manager McLaughlin, of the Conti nental line, and further consider the vision of territory. From the tenor of M Noonan's remarks it is quite safe to say hat the Continental line will withdray from all points north of the Baltimore Ohio Southwestern, taking everythin south of the former Ohio & Mississippi and all points on that system.

Harry Miller, superintendent of th ouisville division of the Pennslyvania ines, says the reason he allowed the famous engine 120 to be transferred to the Chicago division was that its engineer of he Louisville division has gotten in such a habit of running the engine eighty-five nlies an hour with eight cars that h feared he would try that speed one of these old, frosty mornings and trouble would result. He is promised an engine of the same type when the spring time-table goe

George Bradbury, general manager of the Lake Erie & Western, yesterday, when asked if he had decided what improvements would be made to the property the comin year, said: "None, except those absolutely necessary. We have been spending money very freely since I took the general managership, and there are but few roads crossing Indiana in better physical condition or more liberally equipped. Bridges and waterways have been placed in good condition. and it will not be necessary to incur any heavy expense until the times are better. A considerable per cent. of the company's equipment has been purchased within the last two years, and is practically new. W. A. Garrett, superintendent of the S

Louis Terminal Company, was in the city vesterday and left last evening for New England to spend the holidays. The understanding has been among freight men that the east-bound lumber rate would not be disturbed, remaining at 23 cents per one nundred pounds. The last few days there have been some heavy shipments of har-wood lumber for export, and it is alleged by one who is well informed in rate mat ters that in one case a rebate of 3 cents per one hundred pounds is given and it another a rebate of 5 cents per one hundred pounds. Should the competing lines make such a rate open in the next fortyeight hours it will not be a surprise. In that ancient and honorable body, the

American Society of Civil Engineers, large per cent. of the members being railroad officials, a spirit of discord has arisen. The annual election takes place soon and there are two candidates for one office, an unheard of thing. The present incumbent is sixty years old and his opponent is only thirty years of age. The contest is over the secretaryship, which carries considerable prestige and a salary of \$4,000 a year The society now has over 1,200 members scattered all over the United States. The present secretary has held the position three years. In Indianapolis there are several members of the association. A considerable number of persons holding official positions on the Pennsylvania lines

William Green was appointed general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton July 1, 1893, but did not take charge actively until Aug. 1, but in the few months he has been in control he has brought about numerous reforms, which are appreciated by business men on the lines. Not being handicapped by a superior officer, he has been able to move with a promptness which causes favorable comment. Every morning one of the first things this official does is to clear up his mail and take such action as he thinks proper; at any rate, if a business man on the lines wants a private switch put in the return mail tells him whether his request will receive attention. If it is thought best Mr. Green orders a prompt examination of the location, the cost of doing the work, etc., and the next few days sees the switch laid. This was illustrated last week by giving ground for the Morristown Milling Company to put up their buildings on, and at once ordering a switch to accommodate their business. At a number of other points switches have been put in, requests for which were made one or two years ago, but had received no attention from his predecessors in office. In many other lines Mr. Green has systematized matters in a manner that makes

friends for the road.

The Smith Sisters' Concert. The Y. M. C. A. has been more than sucthem. Nearly every number was recalled and the sisters proved their reputation for giving an excellent concert. The company includes Miss Gertrude Smith, prima donna; Miss Jeannette Smith, second soprano; Miss Mae Marguerite Smith, mezno soprano and reader; Miss Emma Smith zzo soprano; Miss Olive Smith, fifth alto; Miss Grace Smith, second alto, and Miss Susan Hamilton, accompanist. The programme was of solos and concerted numbers of every variety of style. There were religious selections, dramatic and the simple, old-fashioned kinds that ever, body likes to hear. The audience was d lighted. The testified their appreciation by long, loud and frequent applause.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a

#### BILL DEFENDED

Majority Report on the Tariff-for-Revenue-Only Measure.

Free-Trade Theories and Democratic Campaign Stock Arguments Rehashed by Mr. Wilson's Committee.

TAFFY FOR THE FARMERS

Promised Foreign Markets in Lieu of Home Consumers,

And Given a Few Free Articles to Compensate for Other Losses-Reciprocity Treaties to Be Abolished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-Following is the majority report of the ways and means

The American people, after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have de-liberately and rightly decided that the ex-isting tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation. They have decided, as free men must always decide, that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional existence except for providing revenue for the support of the government. Every departure from this principle is a departure from the fundamental principles of free institutions, and inevitably works out a gross inequality in the citizenship of a country. For more than thirty years we have levied the largest part of our federal taxes in violation of this vital truth, until we have reached, in the existing tariff, an extreme and voluminous system of class taxation to which history may be challenged to furnish any parallel So many private enterprises have been taken into par:nership with the government: so many private interests now share in the rich prerogatives of taxing seventy millions of people, that any attempt to discountered by an opposition that rallies behind the intolerance of monopoly, the power of concentrated wealth, the inertia of fixed habits and the honest errors of a gen-

eration of false teaching. The bill on which the committee has expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be purged of all protection than to be free from all error in its complex and manifold details. However we may deny the existence of any legislative pledge, or of the right of any Congress to make such pledge, for the continuance of duties that carry with them more or less acknowledged protection, we must recognize that great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity it is no part of our reform either to imperil or to curtail. We believe, and we have the warrant of our own past experience for believing, that reduction of duties will not injure, but give more abundant life to all our great manufacturing industries, however much they may dread the change. In dealing with the tariff question, as with every other long-standing abuse that has interwoven itself with our social or industrial system, the legislator must always remember that, in the beginning, temperate reform is safest, having in itself the princi-

A STALE UNTRUTH REPEATED. A glance at the tariff legislation of our own country ought to satisfy every inteligent student that protection has always shown its falsity as a system of economy by its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufactures. It teaches men to depend on artificial help, on aws taxing their countrymen, for prosperity in business, rather than upon their own skill and effort. It throws business out of its natural channels into artificial channels where there must always be fluctuation and uncertainty, and it makes a tariff system the football of party politics, and the stability of large business interests the stake of every popular election. None have recognized this truth more fully than the wiser nen who from time to time have engaged n the socalled protected industries. Years ago, Mr. Edward Everett stated, in an oration at Lowell, that the sagacious men who founded the manufactures of New England were never friends of a high tariff

Hon, Amasa Walker, a former member of this House from Massachusetts, and one of our foremost writers on economic questions, declared it to be within his own personal knowledge that when the proposal was made to impose the protective tariff of 1816, the leading manufacturers of Rhode Island, amongst whom was Mr. Slater, the father of cotton spinning in this country, met at the counting room of one of their number and, after deliberate consultation, came unanimously to the conclusion that they had rather be let alone as their bustness had grown naturally and succeeded well, and they felt confident of its continued prosperity if let alone by the government They argued that by laying a protective tariff their business would be thrown out of its natural channels and be subjected to

fluctuation and uncertainty. But, as usual, the clamor of selfish and less far-sighted men, and the ambition of aw makers to usurp the place of providence, prevailed. The country entered on a protective policy, with the unfailing result hat the government help begot a violent demand for more government help. The moderate tariff of 1816 rapidly grew into the 'tariff of abominations" that carried the provoked a natural revulsion. Protection has run a like course since 1861. When Congress began to repeal war burdens and to relieve manufacturers of the internal taxes which they had used to secure compensating duties on like foreign products there arose a demand throughout the country, without respect to party, for a reduction of the war tariff. Unable to resist this demand, the protected industries baffled and thwarted any reduction of consequence until 1872, when they defeated a House bill that did make a substantial reduction by substituting a Senate bill which carried a horizontal cut of 10 per cent. As soon, however, as the election of 1874 gave the next House to the Democratic party, that bill and rates restored to what they were be fore 1872. And although the demand for tariff reform and for reduction of taxes has ever since been a burning and growing one in the country, the protected industries have exacted and received from every Republican Congress elected since 1874 an increase of their protection, occasionally permitting the repeal or the lessening of a tax that was paid into the treasury in orties levied for their benefit.

PROHIBITORY WALLS. Protection left to its natural momentum never stops short of prohibition, and prohibitory walls are always needing to be built higher or to be patched and strengthened. A protective tariff never has and its own beneficiaries. Even if its victims are too weak or too scattered to agitate for its decrease, those beneficiaries are sure to agitate for an increase. When the reform tariff of 1846 was before Congress the air was full of prophecies that it would destroy our manufacturing industries, throw labor out of employment, or compel it to work at pauper wages and dwarf and arrest the prosperous growth of the country. Every representative of the four great nanufacturing States of New England voted against it with gloomy forebodings of its blighting effect. The rate of duties provided in that tariff was much lower was the result? Instead of practically killing the industries and pauperizing the labor of New England or the rest of the country, the tariff of 1846 gave immense vigor to nanufactures, with steady employment and eleven years' experience under it, the longest period of stability we have ever enjoyed under any tariff, the representative those same States, with practical unanimity, voted for a further reduction of 20 per cent., and by a two-thirds vote susained the tariff of 1857, which made a reduction of 25 per centum. And so well contented and prosperous were the manuacturers of that and other sections of the ountry under the low rate of tariff of 857 that when the Morrill bill of 1861 took the first backward step there was a general rotest against it. The Hon. Alexander Rice, of Massachuetts, said in the House: "The manufactarer asks no additional protection. He has

carned, among other things, that the greatest evil next to a rulnous competition roin foreign sources, is an excassive proection which stimulates a like ruinous and responsible competition at home."-Conressional Globe, 1859-80, page 1867. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "When Mr.

facturers have asked over and over again to be let alone." Ibid, 2053. Mr. Morrill himself has since said that the tariff of 1861 was not asked for, and but coldly welcomed by manufacturers.

-Congressional Globe, 1869-70, page 3295.

Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, then chairman of the finance committee, then said: "Have any of the manufacturers come here to complain or ask for new du-ties? Is it not notorious that if we were to leave it to them, the manufacturers of New England themselves, to the manufacturers of hardware, textile fabrics, etc., there would be a large majority against any change? Do we not know that the woolen manufacture dates its revival from the tariff of 1857, which altered the duties

YEARS OF LOW TARIFF. The history of American industry shows that during no other period has there been a more healthy and rapid development of our manufacturing industry than during the fifteen years of low tariff, from 1846 to 1861, nor a more healthy and harmonious growth of agriculture and all other industries of the country. No chapter in our political experience carries with it a more salutary lesson than this and none could appeal more strongly to law makers to establish a just and rational system of public revenue, neither exhausting agriculture by constant blood letting nor keeping manufacturers alternating between chills and fevers by artificial pampering. In this direction alone lies stability, concord of sections and of great industries.

We have already said that public dis-cussion may disclose errors of minor de-tail in the schedules of the bill. To escape such errors would require a thorough and minute knowledge of all the divisions, subdivisions, complex and manifold mazes and involutions of our chemical, textile, metal and other industries that no committee of Congress, no matter how extended the range of their personal knowledge or how laborious and painstaking their efforts, could ever hope to possess. We have not forgotten that we represent the people, who are many, as well as the protected interests, who are few, and, while we have dealt with the latter in no spirit of unfriendliness, we have felt that it was our duty and not their privilege to make the tariff schedules.

Those who concede the right of beneficiaries to fix their own bounties must necessarily commit to them the framing and wording of laws by which these bounties are secured to them. A committee of Congress thus becomes merely the amanuensis of the protected interests. It has been shown so clearly and so often in the debates of this House that nearly every important schedule of the existing law was made in its very words and figures by representatives of the interests it was framed to promay not be amiss to cite further evidence to show that this was not only the necssary rule, but the open and avowed method of framing protective tariffs. When the Senate substitute for the bill passed by this House in the Fiftieth Con-

gress, which substitute is the real basis of the existing law, was being prepared, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, appeared before the Senate subcommittee and used this language: "Instead of coming before your subcommittee for a formal hearing on our Massachusetts industries, I thought the best way was to carefully prepare a table of all the various industries, perhaps some sixty or seventy in all, and ask brother Aidrich to go over them with me and ascertain what the people wanted in each case, and if there were any cases where the committee had not already done exactly what the petitioner desired or had not inflexibly passed upon the question, I could have a hearing before it, but I find in every instance the action of the committee, as Mr. Aldrich thinks it likely to be, is entirely satisfactory to the interests I represent, with the exception of one or two, and the papers in regard to these cases I have handed to Mr. Aldrich." No stronger indictment of the whole protective system could be made than that which is unconsciously carried in these words of a United States Senator, that laws which impose taxes on the great masses of the people must be written in language so technical that the most intelligent citizen cannot fully understand them, and that the rates of taxation should be dictated by the selfishness and greed of

those who are to receive the taxes. FREE-TRADE THEORIES. We have believed that the first step towards a reform of the tariff should be a release of taxes on the materials of industry. There can be no substantial and beneficial reduction upon the necessary clothing and other comforts of the American people nor any substantial and beneficial enlargement of the field of American labor so long as we tax materials and processes of production. Every tax upon the producer falls with increased force on the consumer. Every tax on the producer in this country is a protection to his competitors in all other countries, and so narrows his market as to limit the number and lessen the wages of those to whom he can give employment. Every cheapening in the cost or enlargement of the supply of his raw materials, while primarily inuring to the benefit of the manufacturer himself, passes under free competition immediately. Upon the larger sizes of plate glass, where the duties were even higher, we have made a reduction of about one-third. In

the iron and steel schedules, beginning with free ore and a duty of 211/2 per cent. on pig iron, we have reported a scale of duties considerably below those of the existing law, graduated according to the degree of manufacture, which should bring benefit to consumer without calling for any halt in the imperial progress of that great industry in our country. The duty upon steel rails has been put at 25 per cent.. which, according to the reports of the Department of Labor, quite compensates for all differences in the cost of production in this country and abroad. There seems to be an authentic report that the pool of American rail makers which, under the shelter of the present duty of \$13.44 per ton. has kept up prices to the American consumer far beyond the cost of production and legitimate profits, has been reorganized to continue the regulation of their practice above the proper market rates. As pers, are vitally interested in cheapening the cost of transportation, rates of duty upon steel rails should be adjusted so as to protect them from monopoly prices and monopoly combinations. Upon tin plate the duty has been gauged with reference to the revenue it will, bring into the treasury, and the difference be tween this duty and that upon the black plate has been lessened with a view to discourage what may not unjustly be called the bogus industry of making American tin plate by the mere dipping in this country of imported black plate.

BOUNTIES DENOUNCED. In the sugar schedule we should have preferred to wipe out at a single legislative stroke the existing bounty system. We believe it to be contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and can conceive of no circumstances under which we should have introduced it into our laws. We have found it existing there, as we find it virtually existing in every other schedule of the tariff, and, dealing with it in this open der to keep away from or to increase du- and offensive form as we have dealt with other schedules where large property in trusts are at stake, we have reported a provision for its repeal by such stages as shall gradually obliterate it from our laws, while permitting those who have invested large means under the expectation of its continuance reasonable time in which they may prepare to make their stand with the other industries of the country. Duties upon imported tobacco leaf suitable for cigar wrappers, which were enormously advanced by the act of 1890, have been placed at such figures as, after careful investigation, we deemed likely to produce the most revenues to the treasury, and this object alone has decided the rates, as their amount is so high that no domestic producer need claim that there is not abundant protection for him. Of the staple agricultural products, including meats and provisions, we are such large exporters, and must continue to be such large exporters, that any duties upon them are useless for protection and fruitless for revenue, and generally can only be imposed for the purpose of deluding farmers into the belief that they are receiving than those of the bill we here offer. What | some benefit under the tariff, although the prices of their products are fixed in the market in competition with like products produced by the cheapest labor in the world. For the producers of our export staples which, having fully supplied the home marncreasing wages to labor. So that after | ket, must overflow and seek purchasers elsewhere the only effect of a protective tariff is to take away from them from one-fourth to one-half of the products for which they could exchange their surplus in the open market, should they venture to buy in the market they are obliged to sell, or to compel them to give a like portion of the avails of their labor, when turned into money. by increasing the cost of what they buy in the home market. Recognizing that American farmer has been, many years, tient victim of the protective system, that he has been induced to support it under the delusive promise that, by immense

present sacrifices, he was buying for him-

self a home market, and that this promised

home market is further from him to-day

than ever before, we have almed to insure

for him such reduction of burdens as will

permit him to enjoy more of the fruits of

his own hard and faithful labor. To the

farmers of the country we have given un-

taxed agricultural implements and binding

abroad in competition with the cheap labor of India and Egypt, believing that it was sufficient for the private tax gatherer .o follow the farmers in the markets of his own country, and not pursue him into all the markets of the world. Cotton bagging can be used but once, and we have thought it but just to extend the drawback system to such bagging made of jute butts, which used upon our exported cotton, a privilege which the exporter of wheat can readily now enjoy, coupled with the further advantage that the same bags may be used for successive exportations of grain. In the schedule of spirits, wines and other beverages the changes made are slight, and with the view to production of increased revenue from these very proper sources of revenue taxation.

REVENUES CUT TO THE BONE. It may be said that we are not justifled in making so large a reduction in revenue at a time when government receipts and expenditures can no longer be balanced, and when some new sources of temporary revenue must be sought for. We have been compelled to retain some articles on the dutiable list and to leave some duties higher than we desired, because of the present necessity of the treasury, but we have not felt that any temporary shrinkage of revenue should deter us from carrying out, as faithfully and as effectually as we could, the instructions given by the American people when this Congress was put into power. Our own experience and that of other countries has shown that decrease of tariff duties immediately operates such an enlargement of commerce, of production and consumption, as rapidly to make up any apparent loss of revenue threatened by those A most important change in the bill pro-

posed from the present law will be found in the general substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. This must always be the characteristic of the revenue tariff levied upon a large range of articles, es-pecially when they include the plain necessities of life. It is the purpose of the present bill to repeal in toto Section 3 of the tariff act of

Oct. 1, 1890, commonly but most erroneously the reciprocity provision. That act placed sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides on the free list, but authorized the President, should he be satisfied should he be satisfied government of any other President, country producing such articles, imposed duties upon the agricultural or other products of the United States which he might deem reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, to suspend the provision under which these articles were admitted into this country free. This section, which has brought no appreciable advantage to American exporters, is not, in intention or effect, a provision for reciprocity, but for retaliation.

The majority report is signed by the tect that it is unnecessary in our report to present the record proof of this fact, but it may not be amiss to cite further evidence. The Republican members will hereafter subtween the gates and the church door an mit a minority report, attacking the Wilson bill and majority report.

The Senate Wants Information. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The Senate committee on finance, at its meeting this morning, decided upon the form of circular letter to be sent to merchants, manuufacturers and producers by the committee for the purpose of securing information and opinions as a guide to the committee in passing upon the merits of the tariff bi when it shall reach the Senate. It is un derstood that the committee will not have any hearings until after the House shall have passed the Wilson bill.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Linn Stone will go to Muncie to spend Christmas. Mr. William P. Herod went to St. Louis last evening for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. William Scott entertained the Whist Club last evening. Mrs. Woolen has returned from a three weeks' visit to friends in Louisville. The marriage of Mr. Charles Judson and Miss Mabel Leonard will be observed the Miss Helen Smith will give a matinee party this afternoon in honor of the Misses

Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks will go to Florida early in January to spend a few Miss Lucy Herod and Miss Louise Erwin are expected home to-morrow to spend Mrs. Jerome Allen, of Greencastle, is visiting Mrs. G. J. Langsdale, on North Meridian street. Mrs. Sample Loftin has removed to No. 73 West Ninth street, where she will receive her friends. Miss May Neuberger, of Chicago, is the guest of Miss Kathryn Cathcart, on North Pennsylvania street.

Mr. L. A. Crofoot, of Omaha, is the guest of Mr. Henry Knippenberg's family, on North Meridian street. Miss Agnes Duncan, who has been the guest of the Misses Hawthorn at Portland, Ore., has returned home Mrs. Charles Reamer, of Bedford, Pa.

is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frederick Appel, on North Meridian street. Mrs. A. F. McCormick, of Woodruff Place, will go to Florida early in January and later will go to New York to reside. Mr. and Mrs. James T. Wright and Messrs. Wirt and Edwin Hallam will spend the holidays with Dr. H. R. Allen's family, on North Delaware street. The Misses Malott have issued invitations to a few of their young married friends for a tea to-morrow afternoon in honor of

Mrs. Macy William Malott. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ovens have returned from Columbus, O., to this city to reside. Mr. Ovens will resume his former position with Messrs. Dickson & Talbott. Mrs. T. W. Morrison and children, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. D.

Coffin and daughter, will leave to-morrow for their home in Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones and son will go to New Castle to spend the Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Powell. Mrs. Powell was formerly Miss Harriet Jones. Mr. Clarence Hough, formerly of Greenfield, now on the Chicago Dally News, was in the city yesterday en route to his home

in Greenfield, where he will spend a fort-Captain and Mrs. R. W. Hoyt went to Greencastle yesterday and will return this evening to Dr. J. H. Woodburn's. They will leave to-morrow for their home in Fort Apache, A. T.

The December play of the Dramatic Club will be given to-night at the Propylacum. Mr. Newton Booth Tarkington is the author of the play which will be performed, and those who have seen the rehearsals say that it is a great success. There will be the usual dance after the play.

FOR THE MISSES NASH. A prettier sight is seldom seen than that at the german given last evening by Mrs. Henry Knippenberg and daughter for their guests, the Misses Nash, of Omaha. When the invitations were sent out there was a request that all should wear powdered hair. The young ladies who were invited were asked to wear pink or white gowns and the effect of the dainty colors and the white hair was picturesque in the extreme. The guests were received in the drawing room and the crnamentation of the handsome room was a profusion of roses and carnations of the pink and white. Miss Nash wore a pink satin covered with chiffon and pink rosebuds and Miss Mary Nash wore a white chiffon over white. Miss Knippenberg's gown was a pink organdie over pink silk. When the guests were assembled they went to the dancing hall on the third floor which had been decorated with branches of holly and garlands of green, and here and there sprigs of mistletoe. About the room are several small rooms and they were arranged for tete-a-tete or for the serving of lemonade. There were several figures of the german led by Mr. John A. Butler and Mr. N. Booth Tarkington, the men alternating with the guests of honor in leading the dances. There were the scarf ball, whip, Christmas tree, whistling and screen figures and several extras. The favors were pink, and white carnations, and roses, and the two colors of ribbons. The latter were fastened to golden rings, which the dancers could wear on their arms, and when a guest was favored a ribbon was taken from the ring and tied to the ring of the guest favored. On the tree were toys tied with ribbons bearing the names of the ladies, and the man taking a toy danced with the lady whose name was attached. Cigars for the men were presented in the same way. At midnight the pink and white ladies and their escorts went to the large dining room and supper was served. The adornment of the center table was a Dresden lamp with a pink flowered shade, and on the corners of the table were rich bowls or vases filled with carnations or roses. About sixty young people made up the list of those asked to the dance, and among them were Miss Helen Smith and Miss Elston, of Crawfordsville, and Mr. L. A. Crofoot, of Omaha, and Mr. William Irwin, of

MR. AND MRS. BUTLER'S MUSICALE. One of the most deligatful entertainments of this season was the musicale given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. John M. Butler and son to a number of their young married and unmarried friends at their home on North Delaware street. Upon the arrival of the guests they were ushered to the ball room on the third floor and were received Stanton says the manufacturers are urging and pressing the bill, he says what he must certainly know is not correct; the manu- the largest export crop of the country soid H. Snow and Mr. Maurice Butler. The hall Address Lock Box No. 413, Anderson, Ind.

was handsomely adorned with Christmas greens, which were festooned about the windows and doors. In the alcove windows there were palms. The room was tastefully arranged for the company to listen to choice programme presented by the Schliewen quintet, assisted by Mrs. George Raschig. The programmes were printed or dainty Christmas cards, which bore the greetings of the season. The members of the quintet were Mr. Richard Schliewen, first violin; Miss Louise Schrader, second violin; Mr. Koster, viola, and Mr. Adolph Schellschmidt, 'cello, with Miss Angela Max-well as pianist. This organization has such a fine reputation for giving most artistic performances that any added word of commen dation seems superfluous. They gave the allegro con spirito" by Schumann and the "Adagio" from the suite composed by Mr. F. X. Arens, and for a finale two selections of a lighter character. For this last they were so vociferously applauded that they returned and played the ever popular "Minuet" by Bocherini. In addition to the concerted numbers Mr. Schliewen played a solo with his accustomed grace and skill and for an encore he gave the brilliant and pleasing "Gypsy Dance," by Soldari. Mrs. Raschig was in superb voice. Her first selection was "Egyptian Song," by L. Campanari. It is a beautiful composition, full of the rarest harmonies and most unexpected changes, and she accomplished its presentation with a high degree of perfec-tion. For her second number she gave a group of songs. Two were by Reis, "Separation" and "Cradle Song," and the third was a love song by Cowen, and these were just as charmingly sung. Mr. Schellschmidt received an enthusiastic recall. He gave two selections which were not on the programme. One was a "nocturne" by Goldermann. Mr. Maurice Butler sang "Herzgefuhl." Once was not enough, and a second song was sung, to the delight of the guests. After the programme the guests were invited to the parlors, where refreshments were served at tables dain-tily adorned with carnations and roses.

A JAPANESE WEDDING. The following account is given in the Japan Gazette of Nov. 15 of a marriage of great interest to all of Mr. Herod's

friends in this city: "One of the prettiest weddings witnessed in Tokyo for some time was celebrated this morning, when there were married at Trinity Church, Gsukiji, Miss Annette Verner Atchison and Mr. Joseph Rogers Herod, second secretary of the United States legation at Tokyo. The interior of the church was artistically decorated for the occasion with bamboo and white chrysanthemums and the bright sunshine. The dresses of the bridal party and guests and the handsome uniform of naval officers made the scene while the ceremony was taking place exceedingly attractive. The officiating clergy were Rt. Rev. Bishop McKim and Rev. J. M. Francis. The service was fully choral, awning had been erected, and the path covered, and as the bridal party entered the church they were met by the choir, and walked in procession to the chancel. The bride, who was given away by her mother, was accompanied by Mons, Hitrovo, the Russian minister; and Miss Louise Atchison, sister of the bride, attended as maid of honor. There were three bridesmaids, Mademoiselles Sienkiewicz and Madamoiselle Martino. Mr. Percival Lowell fulfilled the duties of best man, and the following those of ushers, Count Coudenhoff Austrian legation; Count Wedel, German legation, and Mons. Vassielieff, Russian le gation. The bride's dress was a handsome costume of white brocade, with tulle vei and orange blossoms, and she also carried a silver prayer book. The maid of honor was attired in a charming costume of blucrepe de chene, with veil, and carried a lovely bouquet of white chrysanthemunis, and the bridesmalds were pretty pink costumes, and carried chrysanthemums to match. Mrs. Atchison, the bride's mother, wore a becoming dress of lavender brocade, with bouquet to match. After the ceremony reception was held at the United States legation, music being rendered by a Japan ese orchestra. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Herod left Tokyo with the hearty good wishes of a large circle of friends, Mrs. Herod's mother and sister will sail for India the 26th. There was a large number of distinguished guests at the wedding,

tions and their wives." MELLEN-HAYDEN.

the representatives of all the foreign na-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. - Miss Mary Hayden, daughter of the late Judge Hayden, of St. Louis, and Henry W. Mellen, of Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, the new commissioner to Alaska, were married at Boundary Castle, the residence of ex-Senator J. B. Handerson, this evening, at 8:30 p. m. The wedding was entirely private, attended only by the near relatives of the contracting parties. Senator Turpie, Senator Voorhees and Miss Voorhees, as intimate friends of Mr. Mellen, were present, Mr. Mellen leaves on Thursday for Alaska and will be joined by his bride after he preparations for a home in Sitka have been completed.

AFTER HOARDED MONEY.

The County Assessor Will Look After This Hidden Treasure.

County Assessor Baker has some clews which he thinks will put several hundred thousand dollars in personal property on the tax duplicates of the county, which have not been there heretofore. The finding of the hoarded gold after the death of Joseph Deitch led to an investigation. Deitch property has been added to the tax ists. Mr. Baker is not ready to give out the names of the people who have, as he believes, boxed up their money to keep it away from the assessor. Stout, the farmer who was reported to have been robbed of \$10,000, was only taxed for a very small amount.

Must Pay His "Sub."

The city attorney has been asked for an opinion as to whether the Police Court judge must pay for a "sub" when he takes of the general fund. When a case is taken away from the judge by a change of venue or to a special judge the salary of the special judge is paid out of the general fund.

Marcy leads the jewelry trade this year. Marcy's is the second jewelry store from Illinois street, directly opposite L. S. Ayers & Co. 38 West Washington street.

" My Sick Sisters,

"Let me tell you something.
"I have no motive other than to do you good.

"For years I have been almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms: shooting pains all



MRS. HARRIET WAMPLER ness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the U.S., but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors.

body, sick

spinal weak-

ness,

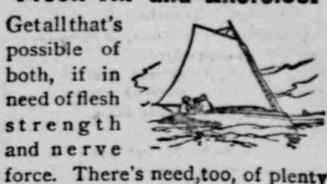
"I feel it my duty to tell you these facts that you also may be cured. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham." -Mrs. Harriet Wampler, 507 Ka-sota Block, Minneapolis, Minn. All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-Real Estate; North Pennslyvania street; residence; east front; ten rooms; bath; furnace; hardwood finish; perfect order. Will surely be sold. Terms satisfactory. Make offer. C. F. SAYLES, 771/2 East Market street. FOR SALE OR TRADE-Thirty acres un-

platted, fifteen acres platted, and three good houses, all within the corporate limets of the best improved town in Indiana. Unincumbered. Close to electric line. Will

### Fresh Air and Exercise.

Getall that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve



of fat-food.

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

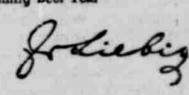
Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

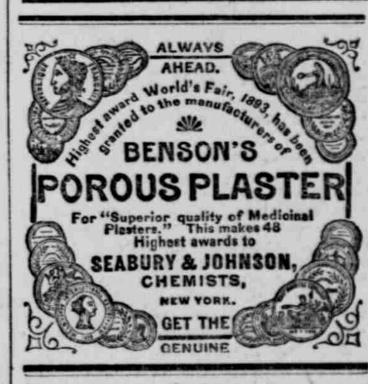
People like to try new things, but when they have satisfied curiosity by trying some of the new preparations, they gladly go back to the old reliable

# Liebig Company's

used around the world by millions of families for over a quarter of a century, and constantly increasing in popularity in the United States.

For Improved and Economic Cookery. For Delicious, Refreshing Beef Tea.





# FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters

Perfect privacy and convenience assarol. Chape and Morgue in charge of lady attentant. 172 North Illinois Street. SOCIETY NOTICES.

I. O. O. F .- Election notice-Notice is hereby given that Capital Lodge, No. 124, L. O. O. F., will hold an election on Friday evening, Dec. 29, 1893, for the purpose of electing three trustees to serve for the ensuing year. MARSHALL A. SELLERS, JOSEPH HALL, Noble Grand. Recording Secretary.

MASONIC-Special meeting of Center Lodge No. 23, F. and A. Masons in Claypool Block, this Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock sharp for work in the third degree; visitors welcome WILL E. ENGLISH, W. M. H. S. BEISSENHERZ, Secretary.

LOST--In Indianapolis, on Monday afternoon, Charm. Five-dollar gold piece with raised gold monogram (M. W. M.) on one side; liberal reward if returned to T. J.

KIZER, Fairmount, Ind. WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED-Salesmen or agents. Good pay selling pants to order, \$3; suits, \$15. HUN-TER TAILORING CO., Cincinnati O. AGENTS WANTED-For new automatic weather strip. A great seller. Agents win CO., Piqua, O.

SALESMEN to sell goods to merchants by sample; \$100 a month for workers; sam-ples and case furnished free; inclose stamp. MODEL MFG. CO., South Bend, AGENTS-Make \$5 a day. Greatest kitchen

utensil ever invented. Retails 35c. Two to six sold in every house. Sample, post-age paid, 5 cents. FORSHEE & M'MAK-IN, Cincinnati. WANTED-Special and local agents in ev-ery town and county in western Indiana for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of

New York, the largest and best Life In-

surance Company in the world; half a

century of uninterrupted success. For

particulars call on or address W. A. HAM-ILTON, General Agent for Western Indiana, Terre Haute, Ind WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-A good partner; must be able to take charge of office; good paying busi-ness. Call at 371/2 East Wasnington. WANTED-A few hands wanted at once to make rastels at home; payment 50 cents per piece; all materials free. STAR PASTEL COMPANY. Atlantic City, N. J. WANTED-Building and Loan Company agents call and examine our plan. Costs one-third other companies and better pay for agents. INDIANA LOAN AND SE-

CURITY COMPANY, 64 East Market street (basement.) FOR RENT. WANTED TO RENT-Five or six room flat or house with bath and hot and cold wa-

ter; not over \$20. Address G, care Jour-FINANCIAL.

LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. LOANS-Money to loan. CLIFFORD AR-RICK, Room 32, Journal Building. MONEY TO LOAN-6 per cent. HORACE M'KAY, Room II, Talbott & New's Block. LOANS-Sums of \$190 to \$109,000.

C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market FINANCIAL-Money to loan on first mort-

JNO. S. SPANN & CO., MONEY TO LOAN-On farms at the lowest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds.

THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market

NOTICE.

street, Indianapolis.

NOTICE-Indiana Loan and Security Company, 64 East Market street (basement), offers greater advantages to certificate holders than any existing building and

loan company. Agents wanted. ELECTION NOTICE-The stockholders of the Pioneer brass works are hereny notified that there will be a meeting of stockholders at the office of the company at 110 to 116 South Pennsylvania street in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on the 10th day of January, 1894, to elect directors and other officers for the year 1894, and to

transact such other business as may come before the meeting.